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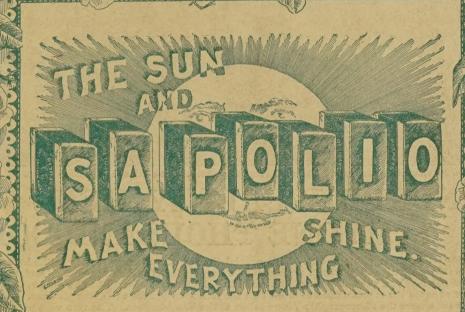
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Volume 17, No. 7. New Series.



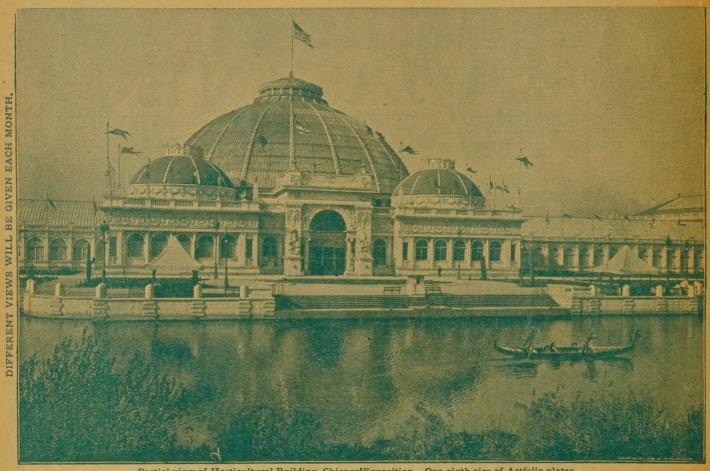
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THE WHITE CITY ARTFOLIO

Eighty Photographs of that Bewildering Vision, THE FAMOUS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.



Partial view of Horticultural Building, Chicagol Exposition. One-sixth size of Artfolio plates.

ONE HUNDRED WEALTHY M Each paid ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

for a superb book containing these same photographs. This special limited edition, now resting in the homes of millionaires, is placed, in Photographic Half-tone Engraving, within the reach of every reader of Vick's Magazine, and thus we prevent your coveting the treasures of the rich. You need not covet, you can HAVE them. You ought to be glad of it—we are—because we are enabled to give you for 20 cents the reproduction of what cost the rich man \$50 for each four pictures.

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VICK'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. 17.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1894.

No. 7.

THE VERNAL SEASON.

"When April steps aside for May Like diamonds all the rain-drops glisten; Fresh violets open every day:

To some new bird each hour we listen." -Lucy Larcom.

"The nightingale appear'd the first, And as her melody she sang, The apple into blossom burst, To life the grass and violets sprang." -From the German of Heine.

"Time will teach thee soon the truth, There are no birds in last year's nest."

-Henry W. Longfellow.

"I come, I come!

ye have called me long.

I come o'er the mountain

with light and song: Ye may trace my step

o'er the wakening earth, By the winds which tell

of the violet's birth,

By the primrose stars

in the shadowy grass,

By the green leaves

opening as I pass." -Mrs. Hemans.

What plant we in this apple-tree? Sweets for a hundred flowering springs To load the May-wind's restless wings, When from the orchard-row, he pours Its fragrance through the open doors; A world of blossom for the bee. Flowers for the sick girl's silent room, For the glad infant sprigs of bloom, We plant the apple-tree.

-William Cullen Bryant.

"The Boyhood of the Year."

This is what Tennyson called springtime, the time of seemingly new twittering birds, warmer, brighter sunshine, more beautiful promises in the plant world, and a glorious feeling of freedom and newness. Spring comes after winter, as a convalescence after sickness, more than welcome on account of the dark days that have gone before. Thrice welcome, spring breezes, spring flowers so open to gladness and forecasts of the delights of summer.

WHERE THE FLOWER MONEY CAME FROM.

CAN give you no money for flower seed this year," said Mr. Craig, "the times are too hard for such useless expenditures." Mrs. Craig said nothing, but Mollie's lips quivered a little, and Willie looked the picture of disappointment. The new catalogues, with all their bright array of tempting things, had come, and he had asked his father for the "flower money" that they might make their selections and get in the order early, as they had been in the habit of doing for several years. Their own little flower beds were sources of unfailing interest and of much pleasure, while "mamma's



garden" was the pride of their hearts, and to be | money for our gardens," said Mrs. Craig, "he allowed to help there a mark of confidence in their ability that they appreciated.

Twelve-year-old Mollie had made quite a creditable showing of flowers for several summers, but last year was really the first time Willie's beds had amounted to much. moved his plants so often, or weeded them so thoroughly that both weeds and plants were apt to be uprooted and their chance of success was not very great. But "now he was eight, going on nine, and could take care of them as well as anybody, and couldn't have any money to buy flower seeds with. It was too bad, so there."

"Father did not say we could not have any

only said he could not give us any this year. Perhaps we can get it some other way. will think it over and at least we can try."

A pretty china cup with a pink rosebud on it that seemed in keeping with its present use was placed on the shelf in the sitting room to receive any money they were willing to save or earn for the coveted seeds and bulbs. Willie was very sure they would never get a single cent, yet before night he came in with a nickel which he deposited with quite a flourish in the pretty cup.

"It's candy money," said he. "Grandpa gave it to buy candy with, but I told him I had rather have it for something very particular if he didn't mind, and it will get some seed of pinkses, won't it mamma?"

"Pinks, you mean. Yes, the Chinese pinks are assured certainly. That is encouraging."

In a few days he missed a favorite plant of Impatiens Sultani from the window and wondered that Mollie was not disturbed by the loss of her treasure, for she had been so proud of its rosy blossoms, and of the fact that she had rooted it and potted it "her own self" without mamma's assistance. But when he looked at the flower money that evening and discovered a bright new quarter of a dollar its absence was explained.

"Wasn't it lovely of Mrs. Alden to buy it," said Mollie. "And she broke off a nice slip for me too, so I can very soon have another growing. Now we are sure of pinks and poppies, sweet peas and pansies, and we can live without any others I suppose."

Willie ran errands for a neighbor a few times and made some additions to the sum in the teacup, and Mollie begged to do without some new hair ribbons and add that also. One day they were surprised to find a half dollar with the rest, but mamma declared it was her new silver thimble, and would eventually turn into gladiolus and tuberoses, she thought.

Another day Mollie had a bright idea. Her White Leghorn hen presented her with a new laid egg daily which she carefully saved until she had quite a pailful. Her father asked her if she was not a little miserly about her eggs, but when she explained that the white hen was helping to buy seed for mamma's garden, he only laughed and deposited a handful of other eggs in her pail, saying that " Providence helps those who help themselves."

When she brought home the money for the eggs and counted over the whole amount there was enough to buy all that was needed. At the very last a silver dollar had found its way into the cup, and mamma's only explanation was that it was self-denial money and concerned nobody but herself, but about that time she announced that she had given up a little trip on the cars to see some old friends, and possibly the two things had some connection.

Then the catalogues were studied in good earnest and the list of things desired made out. Willie's fancies seemed to center mostly about "pinkses," as he persisted in calling them, but Mollie had views of her own about what she needed and could care for, while her mother carefully planned for herself and the children too. The best of the standard varieties were bought, a novelty or two to give zest and interest to the summer, and quite a supply of summer flowering bulbs were found to be among the possibilities.

Just before the order was finished Mr. Craig laid a dollar on the table, saying it was for chrysanthemums. "If the rest of the family," said he, "are willing to make sacrifices for the sake of the garden perhaps it would be a fine thing to have some chrysanthemums instead of quite so much smoke," and he glanced at his empty cigar case. "Besides," said he, "I wanted a share in the 'hard times' garden, for I plainly see it is likely to be the best one we ever had, and it demonstrates the truth of the old saying 'Where there is a will, there is a way."

SARAH A. GIBES.

THE EGG PLANT.

HE egg plant is not the popular and widely cultivated vegetable that the tomato or the onion is, though I believe its culture is becoming more extended every year, now, in the Northern States especially. It is to be classed among vegetables as those above named and not with potatoes and beans; the latter are staple articles of food. It is true the egg plant alone would support life a much longer time than either the tomato or onion. Still it is not so indispensable as are the Irish and the sweet potato

Well prepared the egg plant constitutes a very agreeable dish either for breakfast or dinner. For the first meal it should be fried or broiled: for dinner either baked or fried. Our observation is that only a few understand its proper preparation for the table. As a foot note a recipe is given that shows the best way to prepare the egg plant.

Variety and Cultivation.—There are a score of varieties but the grower need not concern himself with more than two or three-one in fact is all that is necessary—the "New York Improved" or the "New York Spineless." In



any locality the seeds should be sown in cold frames some six weeks before the plants are needed to set out in the open ground. This cannot be done until all danger of injurious frost is over. In Middle Georgia (latitude 33°) this is about the middle of April, as a rule. Some few plants are risked earlier than this, but the main crop is put out from the 10th to the 20th of April.

In growing egg plants they must be guarded from the attack of the "flea beetle," a very destructive little insect that seems to be ever on the watch for the little plant. Where this insect abounds, as it does in some portions of the South, a fine bed or frame of plants will be destroyed in a single night if due protection is not afforded.

While with care plants may be grown successfully in frames placed on the surface soil, still years ago the writer adopted the plan of raising the plants in a frame raised four or five feet above the ground. This frame is made 3 x 3 or 3 x 6 feet, several inches higher at back than in front, six or eight inches in front and ten or twelve at back.

Four inches of good garden soil sufficiently rich is put in the bottom, and after this is packed down firmly the seeds are sown in very shallow drills in rows four inches apart. The soil is fixed and the glass sash put on about a week before time to sow the seeds and a rag or sponge soaked in turpentine, or bi-sulphide of carbon can be used, is put in the frame. The fumes engendered will clean the frame of all insects in advance, should any be in it, and they will not reappear again.

By proper watering and working push theyoung plants. It is well after they show the third leaf to draw out and reset in another frame and allow them to get strong and stocky. Set 3 x 3 or 4 x 4 inches. Leave some plants in the first frame at about this distance.

Set the plants three feet apart each way. This gives about 5,000 plants to the acre: At a reasonable calculation on good soil 20,000 or 25,000 eggs, suitable for market, should be produced on this number of plants. If the plants are properly grown and set out there is no reason why more than two or three per cent. should fail unless they should become infested with the nemitode. A yield of 10,000 large eggs should be a profitable crop at the price usually obtained for them. It is a vegetable easy to gather and

RECIPES FOR PREPARING THE EGG PLANT.

To Fry Plain.—Peel the plant; cut it in thin slices; strew salt between the slices. Let them remain 40 to 60 minutes. Parboil them five minutes. Roll each slice in flour or corn meal. Fry to a perfect brown in nice lard or Cottolene, turn the pieces and serve upon

Baked Egg Plant .- Boil the egg plant until thor-Baked Egg Plant.—Boil the egg plant until thoroughly done, then cut in half lengthwise and take out the inside contents without breaking the skin. Then season the inside pulp with black pepper, salt, butter and thyme, and onion chopped up fine, also adding more or less ham or mutton chopped fine. After these ingredients have been well mixed pack back in the shells firmly and bake to a nice brown. Serve hot, one half plant to each plate. It will be found a very agreeable dish.

Milledgeville, Ga.

S. A. Cook.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

E sure and order seeds early and do not put them in such a safe place you cannot find them after they arrive. Beware of seedsmen that make too great a spread. One of my neighbors ordered seeds last year of a great New York establishment and only a few of the kinds germinated and those of the type that are hard to exterminate when once established. She expected great things, but she has learned much from her failure.

Sweet peas may be sown as soon as the ground is workable. I make my bed in the fall and put brush over it which is removed as soon as the snow is gone. Give it a good mellowing with a rake or a hand weeder, and make a trench about six inches deep. Scatter a little phosphate along the bottom and sow your peas quite thickly; cover about an inch. When they come up cover another inch and strew phosphate quite liberally over the surface, and continue to do this until the trench is full. After the plants get about two inches high a hilling of fine manure is far better for their enduring qualities than frequent hoeing and watering. I put up my woven wire, fastened to stakes at intervals of about four feet, when I spread over the last layer of earth, and no other work is necessary except the pulling a few weeds as they come up. I aim to have them growing finely by the tenth of May. Throwing a few branches of brush on the west side is an advantage to protect from cold winds. M. A. Hoskins.

PANDANUS VEITCHII is a pretty plant of recent introduction. Its leaves are a lighter green than those of P. utilis, and the clear stripes of white running their entire length give them a charming effect as they curve gracefully outward from the center of the plant. A fine specimen is ex-A fine specimen is excellent as a table decoration.

A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contains A folio volume. We may read, and read,

MAY.

The earth's fair bosom quick responsive thrills

To the sun's glance; and 'neath the warm

Bright flowers upspring to deck her love-

A strain of music's heard in all the rills,-They dance in rhythmic measure to their song

As if for gladness that the spring has come. The bluebird's carol and the wild bee's hum

Repeat the gladsome message all day long.

-J. TORREY CONNOR.

A FOREST HYMN.

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave, And spread the roof above them,—ere he framed The lofty vault, to gather and roll back The sound of anthems; in the darkling wood, Amidst the cool and silence he knelt down And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks And supplication."

—William Cullen

-William Cullen Bryant.

Parsnips Poisonous.

Will you please tell me in your next Magazine whether common garden parnips are poison, and if so, when? I have heard of people being poisoned by ating them and would like to know the truth in regard to the matter.

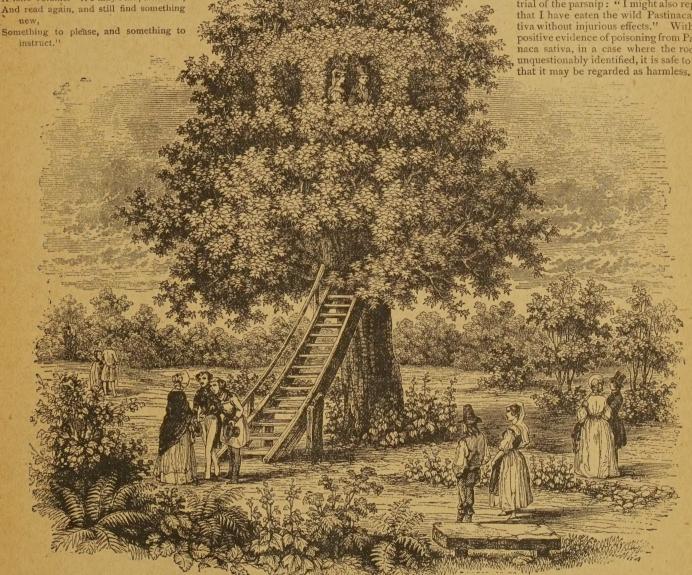
Byron, III. Mrs. D. C.

The common parsnip, Pastinaca sativa, has long had the reputation of

The common parsin, Pastinaca sativa, has long had the reputation of being poisonous when allowed to grow wild. But the evidence for this belief has never been conclusive, as it has always been difficult to trace positively a case of poisoning to the parsinp. Mr. L. H. Pammell, of the Iowa Experiment Station, has stated in a late number of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club his experience in a reported case of wild parsinp poisoning. He "was permitted," he says, "last spring to examine some roots in a case in which three children had consumed wild parsinp." These were three

had consumed 'wild parsnip.' These were three boys respectively 5, 7, and 9 years of age. They were taken sick about one hour after eating the 'parsnip.' The specimens sent me were excel-lently developed, and proved to be Cicuta maculata. Much of the wild parsnip referred to commonly in Iowa is this species, and not the Pastinaca sativa." Mr. Pammell then makes this statement of positive

trial of the parsnip: "I might also report that I have eaten the wild Pastinaca sativa without injurious effects." Without positive evidence of poisoning from Pastinaca sativa, in a case where the root is unquestionably identified, it is safe to say



THE MAPLE OF RATIBOR.

In the town of Ratibor, province of Silesia, Prussia, on the left bank of the Oder river stands a maple tree, which is a wonderful combination of nature and man's patience and ingenuity. It is said to be more than a century old and as will be seen from the illustration has been turned into a kind of temple of two stories, each of its compartments being lighted by eight windows, and capable of containing twenty people with ease. The floors are constructed of boughs skillfully woven together, of which the leaves make a sort of natural carpet. The walls are formed of thick leafage, in which innumerable birds build their nests.

SPECIMEN PLANTS.

THOSE who would like a few fine specimen plants in the summer will succeed admirably if they will follow this plan. No matter how rich the garden soil may be from using stable manure, phosphate or any other kind of fertilizer it will need still more to make an extra fine large plant. Dig a large hole in the soilmuch larger than the roots of the plant require, and about a foot below the top of the ground put a shovel full of well rotted manure or a cup full of phosphate. Mix this well with the soil and then cover with earth. The object in having the ordinary soil between the manure and the plant is that ordinary soil is plenty rich enough for a small plant. It is only after growing a few weeks and exhausting the fertility of the soil that the extra strength is needed. Besides that, the little tender roots of a newly

will prove a good substitute. Along through the summer a spoonful of phosphate, can be dug into the soil near the roots of the plant, but it will be necessary to put it quite deep in order to have it have a quick effect on the plant.

People in cities who have a little spot of ground can bury the refuse from the house in it, and thus serve a two-fold purpose. Old boots and shoes, wood ashes and refuse from the kitchen will all help to make a nice, fertile soil for plants. Nearly all kinds of soils are improved by the use of wood ashes. A spot where these things have been buried will make a very good place for a specimen plant after they are well decayed.

These plants, of course, will not be taken up in the fall as they are much too large for a window; but if one has a place to keep them where they will keep alive and only grow a little until



RICINUS AND FRENCH CANNAS RAISED ON PREMISES OF J. J. TUNNICLIFF, GALESBURG, ILLINOIS.

they can when the plant is older and stronger. Set the plant in the place prepared for it, and if everything is favorable a bushel basket will not cover it in the fall.

I have tried this plan with rose geranium, heliotrope and ordinary geraniums, and from a slip three inches high at the middle of May I have had plants that were so large that a bushel basket would not cover them. The rose geranium especially makes a beautiful specimen plant, and is valuable for cutting for bouquets. From a plant of this sort a pan full of leaves can be cut at one time, and they grow so rapidly that they are soon ready again. Heliotropes also are beautiful, and as it is the new growth only of heliotropes that blossoms one can readily see the value of a plant which is growing so rapidly and has so many ends for blossoms. The clusters are much larger, also, than on a slow-growing plant.

The stable manure has the effect of keeping the plants from drying out; but as many people cannot obtain this, the bone dust or phosphate

rooted plant cannot stand the extra rich soil as | the next spring, they will be nice for the garden again. To be successful in taking them up, prune both root and top and plant in a large pot. Keep it in a cool shaded place for a few days, and it cannot fail to live.

RICINUS AND FRENCH CANNAS.

I inclose a photo of ricinus plants raised from seeds purchased of you in the spring of '93, and which grew to an unusual height. You will find dimensions on back of photo taken by my son with his kodak. You will see a bed of your French cannas in front of the ricinus which were very beautiful and attracted much atten-

Height from six feet to fourteen feet. One stalk fourteen feet, diameter three inches at base. Six stalks averaged thirteen feet four inches and between two and three inches in diameter at MRS. J. J. TUNNICLIFF. base.

Galesburg, Ill.

"IT is almost equal to a personal visit to the Fair." That "White City Artfolio." Send for No. 1, at once.

BRIFFS

Climbing roses should be cut or trimmed every spring.

Plant roses in beds, from eighteen to twentyfour inches apart.

Brazilian morning glory seed should be planted about an inch deep.

Alternanthera plants for compact bedding should be planted about four inches apart.

If in doubt about your selection for a supply of flowers, annuals, that will repay you with their bloom the first season, let us advise and submit a list for your consideration. There is yet sufficient time to send your order to your seedsman for any or all of the list. China asters, sweet alyssum, candytuft, mignonette, sweet peas, tropæolums, zinnias, phlox, petunias, balsams, verbenas, calliopsis, larkspurs, pansies, evening primrose, morning glories, moon flower, globe amaranth, gaillardia, scabiosa, portulaca, pink, stock.



Blood Poison

THE BANE OF HUMAN LIFE,

Driven Out of the System by the Use of

Aver's Sarsaparilla

"For five years, I was a great sufferer from a most persistent blood disease, none of the various medicines I took being of any help whatever. Hoping that change of climate would benefit me, I went to Cuba, to Florida, and then to Saratoga Springs, where I remained some time drinking the waters. But all was no use. At last, being advised by several friends to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I began taking it, and very soon favorable results were manifest. To-day I consider myself a perfectly healthy man, with a good appetite and not the least trace of my former complaint. To all my friends, and especially young men like myself, I recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla, if in need of a perfectly reliable blood-purifier." — Jose A. Escobar, proprietor Hotel Victoria, Key West, Fla.; resi-A. ESCOBAR, proprietor Hotel Victoria, Key West, Fla.; resi-dence, 352 W. 16th St., New York.

Aver's The Sarsa

Admitted for Exhibition THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE MAY QUEEN.

She comes from the sunny Southland,
This beautiful queen of ours;
With garlands amid her tresses,
And oh! the loveliest flowers.

She crosses the misty moorlands,
And calls to the birds and bees,
"Come sing in the leafy branches,
And hum in the clover-seas."

She's peeped into silent valleys,
Bequeathing them sun and shade;
And danced with the tiny wavelets
That over the pebbles strayed.

She stopped at a vine-clad cottage,
And wove for the tendrils brown
The daintiest wreath of leaflets,
With blossoms the whole to crown.

She looked in the face of childhood, And toyed with its sunny hair; And touching the pale cheek lightly,— She painted her roses there.

She went—but tell me, oh, tell me,
If there is a hill or mead,
Or bare, bleak nest, or home, unblest
By her kindly smile or deed,

-Mrs. M. J. Smith.

ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE At the Columbian Exposition.

At the regular meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural Hall, March 31, an address on "Ornamental Horticulture at the Columbian Exposition" was given by William J. Stewart of Winchester. After some preliminary remarks upon the various divisions of horticulture, he said:

Ornamental horticulture is the only horticulture with which I am familiar, and to the consideration of that subject—as illustrated at the World's Columbian Exposition—I have confined this brief paper. In this connection ornamental horticulture may be considered, first, in its capacity as an indispensable feature of the equipment of the grounds and buildings; secondly, as illustrating the varied horticultural attractions, resources and industries of countries and States remote from each other, and widely differing in climate and topography; thirdly, as offering an opportunity for individuals and firms engaged in horticultural pursuits, all over the globe, to exhibit to the world in friendly competition the result of their labors. First comes the landscape work, as without the landscape architect in designing and locating and the gardener in adorn-ing, those beautiful buildings would have lost much of their impressiveness. Our great land-scape architect made the setting for those jewels, brought them into harmony and united them into one almost perfect whole; the requisite floral adornment would have made it perfect, especially the wooded island. The design was grand, and, being for the World's Fair, it should have been carried out to completion.

Horticultural Hall was ill-appointed and unsuited for the purpose it was supposed to serve; it should have been designed under the best horticultural advice obtainable. Practical horticulturists warned and entreated the management to give the horticultural section of the exhibition a full year's start ahead of the other departments; but at last they had only the immense building, with little to put in it. Their loud appeal for help brought a little from Massachusetts, but New York and Pennsylvania furnished the main part of the exhibit. After the exhibits were placed, the whole was desecrated by lemonade and knick-knack peddler's stands. The bad judgment which allowed this merited the severest condemnation.

Of the displays made in the name of the various States, it must be confessed that few were

worthy of a passing notice. The entire West did almost nothing. Illinois, which should have did almost nothing. been first, was conspicuous for the absence of any respectable endeavor on her part. Outside of New York and Pennsylvania no worthy State exhibit was made. Between the States named there was a strong effort for supremacy. The character of their exhibits showed that, within borders, horticulture has had a strong foothold for more than a generation, and their public spirited action is entitled to all praise. The same may be said of the showing made by Ontario. Still, the principle which ruled the selections for these exhibits was not the best. Suppose that instead of Japan's faithful representation of native gardening processes, Mexico's curious cacti, New Zealand's wonderful tree-ferns, and Holland's grand collective exhibit of hardy azaleas and rhododendrons, those countries had contributed merely a diversified exhibit of greenhouse plants, what a loss in interest and educational value the horticultural department would have suffered. Individuals engaged in the several departments of horticultural trade might be safely depended upon for displays of plants, tropical or otherwise; but States should have improved the opportunity to set forth their own native resources. For instance, what a noble display Massachusetts might have made with a naturally planted collection of her native flora, upon a bit of meadow, a rocky hillside, gay with many species of shrubs and wild flowers, from the first pussy willow and hepatica of springtime to the last purple aster of autumn. If you would learn whether the people are interested in such things, just look, any Saturday afternoon next summer, into that corner of this hall where the collections of wild flowers from the woods and fields are arranged, and observe the eager crowds who are admiring them. Let the display of roses, orchids and lilies be ever so gorgeous, that corner with its wild flowers will hold its own. In the old-fashioned garden connected with her State building at the fair, Massachusetts rose to the full height of her opportunity. As W. R. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Washington, truly said, "It was well conceived and elegantly carried out."

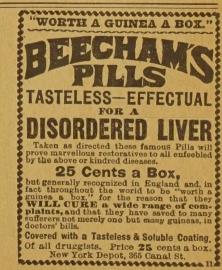
In considering the competitive displays in the different classes, the first point to notice is the provision made for this department. The buildings intended for these exhibits should have been constructed with direct reference to their future contents, but they were not. Had this been done we should not have seen rare, delicately reared tropical specimen plants being chilled to death in the room with hardy and half-hardy plants. The exhibitors on the wooded hardy plants. island were well provided for during the con-tinuance of spring weather. But when summer heat came, the loose, porous soil of which this artificial land was constructed dried out rapidly, and no adequate supply of water being provided, the plants, especially the herbaceous class, soon failed; and this at the time of the greatest attendance of visitors. Nevertheless, this island was an attractive spot and through its influence the use of hardy plants in gardening must have received a great impetus throughout the West. A few of the exhibits which were of superlative merit were Pitcher & Manda's display of decorative plants; the cannas from Dreer, Vaughn, Pierson and Craig; the cacti from Blanc; the rhododendrons from Moses and Waterer, the latter including the most instructive collection of seedlings, and the fancy caladiums from Rio Janeiro. In general the irises, pæonies, campanulas, poppies, pansies, azaleas and other outdoor displays on the wooded island in the early months were wonderfully fine. The opportunity given to the seedsmen for competitive exhibits of florist's flowers, including cyclamens, cinerarias, primroses and calceolarias, was improved to the fullest extent. It was sharply criticized at the time, but proved to be well worth all that it cost, for it attracted many thousands of visitors to the grounds before the fair proper was opened, and the exhibits were of the highest merit. They clearly demonstrated the marvelous results

possible from close attention to the improvement of specialties. It is much to be regretted that of gladioli—millions of which are now exported from this country—the only exhibit of any extent was a foreign one; and the tuberoses, another important American product, were scarcely seen.

The extensive display of American horticultural implements and of American greenhouse construction, heating and ventilation, was most creditable, considering the opportunities offered.

The system of judging and awards caused much dissatisfaction. The one-judge plan is un-American in principle, placing too much responsibility on one man to become popular. The interests of every competitor in an exhibi-tion demand that the chances of an unfair verdict shall be minimized as much as possible. Against a decision reached after due deliberaweight. This question of judging is of vital importance to every society; for unless exhibitors are convinced that every precaution has been taken to secure full justice, they will stay away. The Columbian medals are not likely to be valued so highly by their recipients as they might have been, had they been less freely awarded, or had they been so varied in design or value as to indicate degrees of merit. A medal for a rare and skillfully grown plant, or group of plants, loses most of its significance as soon as it becomes known that it differs in no respect from that given for a collection of wire designs, or a wreath of dried mosses. the diplomas accompanying the medals, points of excellence in exhibits are carefully noted; but the diploma can never take the place of the medal as an arrand for which the diploma can be the place of the medal as an award for which to strive. It is a question whether it would not have been better if the time-honored plan of gold, silver and bronze medals, to indicate degrees of superiority. had been adopted.

In conclusion it is pertinent to inquire whether that branch of American horticulture which has been considered is today any further advanced than it would have been had this great fair not taken place; and also whether we have taken full advantage of this grand opportunity to present our art in its proper light before millions of visitors. Horticulture's grand possibilities never recovered from the unseemly wrangle and delay at the start, and many of the unfortunate features to which attention has been called were directly traceable to this fact. It is gratifying to note the long step forward made by ornamental horticulture in the independent position secured for it as a separate department. In this it sought and obtained nothing more than its just recog-While we may regret that much more was not accomplished, we should be grateful for what was achieved, not forgetting that mistakes are educators and serve the purpose of education as well as successes—provided we recognize and honestly acknowledge them as such-and that only in the future can the full results of the great exhibition be justly estimated.





In this department we shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK.

Hydrangea Turning Yellow.

Tell in Magazine why hydrangea turns yellow just at budding season.

Denver, Colo.

This question is not understood. The statement is too indefinite.

Brazilian Morning Glory.

Last year I sent for seed of Brazilian morning glory. Last year result of sector of the leaves turned black and it died. Could you tell me the cause of its so doing?

Mrs. J. E. F. cause of its so doing?

Springwater, N. Y.

Perhaps the frost caught it some cool night.

Cuttings of Fuchsias.

What is the best time of the year to take slips from fuchsias?

MRS. G. E. O.

Coyote, Cal.

The season of the year makes no particular difference. Take them when you can get good

Burgundy Roses.

Will you kindly mention to the inquirer who in Vick's Magazine last autumn wanted to know con-cerning Burgundy roses, to call them shilling roses. I know of two in this country—very old. Inquirer can learn particulars by addressing Lillie Baker.

Paris, Ohio.

Wormy Raspberries.

I notice an inquiry respecting wormy raspberries on page 71 of March Magazine. I am inclined to think that the larva of whatever insect infests this plant is inclosed in a scabby formation on the lower part of the cane. Often from the base to a height of six to twelve inches up the stalk I have removed them with a damp cloth and thus have not lost much fruit from the insects.

MRS. E. S. W.

How to Rid a Place of Moles.

In Vick's Magazine, March 1894, Mr. M. H. C. wants to know how to get rid of moles. After trying everything I heard of, or read about, without the least effect, I used coal oil, the kind used in lamps. Take a round pointed stick and punch holes in their runway, say about eight or ten feet apart, and put in about a half gill of oil, press the earth down on the about a nail gill of oil, press the earth down on the hole. I did that one morning and from that hour to this day, now more than two years ago, have never been troubled with moles.

I love flowers. I get a great deal of information from your beautiful Monthly Magazine.

MRS. M. Mc.

Trifoliate Orange.

Will you please tell me in the next number of your Magazine the name of the plant that the inclosed belongs to? I bought it last spring for an Otaheite orange, and did not know but what it was one until I orange, and did not know but what it was one until I saw an Otaheite orange in bloom at one of my neighbors, and it does not look at all like mine, but has a leaf just like a real orange tree. Mine has small soft thorns on the stem and grows very slowly, but has never bloomed, yet and does not look like blooming for some time. I would like very much to know what it is.

MRS. J. O.

Deer Lodge, Mont.

Your plant is the trifoliate orange. It will be of no particular value as a house plant.

Marguerite Carnations.

Will the Marguerite carnations stand the cold as well as hyacinths for winter blooming in a room with open fire-place.

Mrs. E. S. W. open fire-place.
Owensville, Ohio.

The Marguerite carnations are particularly desirable on account of being summer and autumn bloomers—with proper management no doubt they can be bloomed in winter in the house, and a room such as mentioned would probably be a suitable place; however, we shall be ready to hear from our inquirer after a trial has been made.

Alpine Aster.

I put the aster in a large pot and took good care of . It did not bloom at all, but made subdivisions, and, now, after wintering it in the house, two of these divisions have each a small bud. How shall I treat MRS. E. S. W it this spring?

The Alpine aster is a hardy plant and should be set in a good place in the garden border, where it will make a strong plant, and then bloom freely.

Heliotrope from Seed.

I got heliotrope seed from you last season but found them hard to start, but in the fall I had one beautiful plant. It has been a thrifty beautiful plant all winter but has not given me one bloom, to my great disappointment, Can you: Monthly Magazine? South Whitley, Ind. Can you suggest the reason through the

Set the plant out in the garden when the weather is fine and leave it for the summer and it will come into bloom.

Rose not Blooming.

Will you kindly tell me in your "Letter Box" how to treat a La France rose purchased from you last spring. It has grown not more than four inches and has never shown any signs of blooming, though it seems perfectly healty. A "Jac" purchased at the same time bloomed last summer. Mrs. F. J. W. Rutland, Vt.

The rose cannot be expected to bloom until it makes a growth. If the roots are healthy the plant will make a new growth this spring and probably bloom in June. Roots of rose bushes are sometimes injured by the larvæ of Maybeetles and it takes some time to repair the injury. The top should be pruned back before it starts so as to leave only three or four buds.

Bug-Proof Potatoes-Tulips.

Please tell in your next Magazine if you know anything of the bug-proof potatoes.
Will tulip bulbs bloom the second season, and shall

I take the bulbs out of the ground as soon as they step blooming?

H. R.

There is no bug-proof potato. If you raise potatoes you must destroy the beetles or their larvæ or both.

Tulip bulbs if left in the ground will bloom for many years. They can be taken up early in summer, when the leaves have dried up, and be stored away in a dry dark place until the last of August or first of September, and then be replanted. They are often left for years in the ground without disturbance.

Hydrangea-Hollyhock.

I have a hardy hydrangea. It has grown very thrifty, half a dozen or more stalks growing out from the one root with a blossom at the end of each. But I see in all the illustrations they are represented as a little tree. How shall I manage to have mine grow

There is some kind of a disease that has nearly There is some kind of a disease that has nearly ruined the hollyhocks in this part of the country. After they get to be three or four feet high the under side of the leaves look as though they had been sprinkled with fine pieces of brick. They soon commence to turn yellow and die. Last year when mine were in blossom there was hardly a leaf on the stalks. What is the cause, and is there any remedy?

The hydrangea can be trained to one stem by cutting away all but one of them.

There is no practical remedy for hollyhock mildew when it affects blooming plants.

Black Flies and White Worms.

I have been troubled with my house plants a good deal this winter by having in the soil of the pots a good many tiny worms, and in connection with the little worms there are little flies which I think are the parents of the worms. The worms check the growth of the plants. I have been trying to kill them by repotting the plants and heating the soil but it seems that I cannot do it in this way. I have tried some

other means but all are of no avail. If you can give me a remedy to destroy them I would be very much obliged to you. It is a small black fly which causes

In former numbers of the Magazine many communications have been published in regard to the insects and worms here complained of. A number of remedies have been given by correspondents which have effectually destroyed the worms. The following are among the best:

Copperas.-A teaspoonful of copperas dissolved in a little water, and then enough water added to make two quarts. Water about twice a week, being careful not to get it on the foliage. Several applications may be necessary, but it will do no harm as it is quite a fertilizer.

Pepper Tea.-An old German gardener advised to use in spring, when worms are likely to be most troublesome a pepper tea, once a week for three weeks. It was made as follows: one teaspoonful ground white pepper to one quart boiling water. The person to whom this was recommended says: "I have used it on all my plants, even a maidenhair fern, and put it on a little more than warm. The result has been an increased and very thrifty growth, and all the worms either died or moved away.'

Saltpetre. - One lady wrote: "I sprinkle a very little saltpetre on the earth in pots and then water with hot water; have found it very effectual in killing the little rascals.

Kerosene Emulsion .- A correspondent, in referring to the "little white worms," said: "As I have had good success in getting rid of them I think I may help some one troubled in the same way. About the middle of winter I first noticed the flies, and soon the plants began to droop as though they needed water, but on investigation I found the soil full of the pests. I fixed them in the following manner: Take a common teacup full of warm soft water and dissolve enough soap in it to make a very slight suds. To this add two teaspoonsful of kerosene, stir thoroughly and then apply to plants as you would in watering. If this is done carefully I think they will disappear. Perhaps in some cases this will have to be repeated once, but I think not."

A Pure Norwegian

oil is the kind used in the production of Scott's Emulsion - Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda are added for their vital effect upon nerve brain. No



mystery surrounds this formulathe only mystery is how quickly it builds up flesh and brings back strength to the weak of all ages.

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rill check Consumption and is indispensable in all wasting dis-

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

I lost one pelargonium from lack of thorough moist-I lost one pelargonium from lack of thorough moisture while in bloom, as a post-mortem showed me before I consigned it to the dust box. A neighbor suggests worms, or the too free use of liquid manure or
fertilizer. Turn out of pots and inspect them occasionally. Sure something must prey upon them outside or in. I use block dirt, or leafmold from the
woodland, and they bid fair to live long after I have
shuffled off this mortal coil. shuffled off this mortal coil.

Golden Star Oxalis.

Would like to know through the columns of Magazine if the Golden Star oxalis should be put away to rest like other varieties. H. E. M. rest like other varieties."

No, it is not necessary to set it away. Of course during the dark and cold days of winter it will need but little water and that may be considered a resting time.

Potatoes Mixing.

Do potatoes mix in the ground? I hold they do not, but that the seeds planted from the potato balls produce different varieties of potatoes, but the tubers themselves do not mix. Will you please answer in the Magazine, as perhaps others might be glad of your opinion on the subject.

MRS. C. O. D. your opinion on the subject.

Big Rock, Ill.

New varieties of potatoes are produced from seed. There is no such thing as the tubers mixing in the ground.

Planting Potatoes.

Please state in your next Magazine when to plant the Maggie Murphy potatoes, as I fail to see in your advertisement when it should be planted.

Burlington Junction, Mo. W. J. C.

The planting of potatoes does not demand any exact time—the best rule is to plant as soon as the ground can be prepared for them. There is a saying among lazy farmers that "fishing must be done in the time of it, but potatoes can be planted any time."

Rose Stocks.

Please state how to care for rose stocks in autumn. Brighton, Ohio. C. L. B. Brighton, Ohio.

We don't understand what our inquirer wants to know. Inquiries should be made plain. In trade parlance a rose stock is a plant on which it is intended to graft or bud some desirable variety. If this is what is meant in this case, then it can be said that such stocks can be wintered in a cellar free from frost and having their roots covered with soil.

Chrysanthemums.

The chrysanthemums which I bought of you last spring are not doing well; they will not grow and that little they do grow is infested with mildew. If you can give me a remedy for that I would also thank you for it. In repotting them several times to rid them of worms I have observed that there is little or no life in the roots and they do not strike any new roots. Please inform me if you can in regard to it.

There is no use trying to make good plants another year of chrysanthemums which have once bloomed. Young plants should be made from cuttings every autumn or winter, and the old plants thrown away.

Young plants in rich soil will not be troubled with mildew if properly cared for. If, however, occasion should call for it sulphide of potash, one-fourth of an ounce dissolved in soft water, will effectually destroy this mildew. Sprinkle the foliage with the solution.

Arranging Cut Flowers.

In a florist's window in one of the crowded streets of a great city I saw a bunch of beautiful pale pink carnations with long stems and many unopened buds. I was visiting Mrs. Blank, a dear motherly woman, who loved flowers but could not always afford to buy them for the table, and I decided to give her a surprise. I bought the carnations, four dozen of the fragrant beauties, paying extra for those with long stems, and then I carried them home. Finding my

hostess absent, I pulled off my gloves, found a clear cut-glass vase and some water, and proceeded to arrange them. For years my friends had called upon me to decorate their tables and mantles for luncheons, teas, weddings and receptions, and now I brought all my skill to bear upon that vase of flowers. I put them my skill to bear upon that vase of flowers. I put them loosely in the vase, pulling some out further than others that they might be as natural and graceful as possible, and when my artistic soul was satisfied I went to my room and put on my loveliest pink dinner gown, that I might match the carnations. When I entered the dining room an hour later I was simply paralyzed with amazement. Dear, neat, methodical Mrs. Blank had cut all the stems to precisely the same length and crowded the blossoms down in a trim, tight, compact mass; and, as if that were not enough, she had put them into a bright blue vase. I met my brother's eye across the table and I looked at my plate. The carnations turned pale beside my blush-ing countenance. Mrs. Blank said serenely, "Thank you, dear, for the lovely flowers. I am glad you thought to put them in water. Haven't I arranged them neatly?" The good old soul never realized that they were already arranged, and of course I didn't attempt to enlighten her.

Marquette, Mich.

Bulbs and Winter Plants.

I feel impelled to have a little flower talk tonight The bulbs sent me have proved very satisfactory with the exception of crocuses and winter aconite. One of the bulbs of aconite rotted, the other sprouted and grew for a short time and then died down. The crocame up quickly but the buds from some all blasted; I can't imagine the reason. The Paper White narcissus blossomed a week before Christmas. It was beautiful, pure white and with a delicious fra-It was beautiful, pure white and with a delicious fra-grance. Freesias, jonquils and hyacinths are filling all the rooms with perfume. Sparaxis in bloom; one white with yellow center, the other mottled on the outside of petals with white and lavender, the inside white with very dark center. Two single anemones are in bloom; one dark blue, the other lavender, pale yellow and white combined. The yellow tulip in blossom; daffodils budding, and my Easter lily over three feet high with five large buds at its crown. I think I have every reason to be fully satisfied with three feet high with five large buds at its crown. I think I have every reason to be fully satisfied with what they have done. But I must not forget the little Triteleia uniflora that has been in bloom constantly for four weeks; it is modest but very sweet. Cinerarias are spoken of as rather coarse flowers, but how they light up the room with their bright colors, and their staying qualities are so gratifying. Mine commenced blooming the last of December, an enormous cluster composed of twenty-one flowers, each as large menced blooming the last of December, an enormous cluster composed of twenty-one flowers, each as large as a twenty-five cent piece, of a dark rich crimson, on one plant which lasted six weeks before fading. Do they do anything the second year or must I sow seed every spring? The description of begonia by Mrs. M. S., East Aurora, N. Y., does not quite fit mine as there is no red on under side leaves, only coarse red hairs on leaf stalks, but shape of leaves similar. I forgot to say that the blue hyacinth sent up eight flower stalks, the others two anjece. up eight flower stalks, the others two apiece.

Bridgewater, N. Y. Mrs. E. L.

(Cinerarias should be raised from seed each

••••••••••• DIAMOND DYES Will not fade out. DIAMOND DYES Color the most goods. DIAMOND DYES Are easy to use. DIAMOND DYES Make old clothes new. DIAMOND DYES Coler cotton, wool, silk. Color true to name. DIAMOND DIAMOND DYES Please all their users.

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Direction book and sample card FREE. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. *********** Insects on Snowball.

Will you kindly tell me through your Magazine what I can do to exterminate the lice on snowball bushes? Soon after the leaves start in the spring they begin to roll up and the buds blast. Have tried hellebore, Paris green and kerosene emulsion, but nothing has much effect as the lice are inside of the rolled up leaves and extract the juice without eating rolled up leaves and extract the juice without eating the leaves.

A Subscriber.

It is impossible for the lice to withstand the effects of kerosene emulsion if it reaches them. If leaves are so rolled up that the liquid cannot reach the insects then by pinching these young leaves the insects can be destroyed and by using the emulsion over the whole shrub the insects can be prevented from carrying on their work and further enrolling themselves. A little patient and persistent work is necessary.



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ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1894.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester as "secondclass" matter.

Vick's Monthly Magarine is published at the following rates, either for old or new subscribers. These rates include postage:

One copy one year, in advance, Fifty Cents. '

One copy twenty-seven months (two and one-fourth years), full payment in advance, One Dollar.

A Club of Five or more copies, sent at one time, at 40 cents each, without premiums. Neighbors can join in this plan.

Free Coptes.—One free copy additional will be allowed to each club of ten (in addition to all other premiums and offers), if spoken of at the time the club is sent.

All contributions and subscriptions should be sent to Vick Publishing Co., at Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.25 per agate line per month; \$1.18 for 3 months, or 200 lines: \$1.12 for six months, or 400 lines: \$1.06 for 9 months, or 600 lines: \$1.00 for 1 year, or 1000 lines. One line extra charged for less than five.

RSF All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

Average monthly circulation 1893, 200,000.

DID you tell your neighbor how much you appreciate the monthly visit of VICK's? Read the "sixty day offer" below and act at once.

WHETHER you went to Chicago and enjoyed the marvels of the Exposition or not, you should have the "White City Artfolio."

ACROSS ASIA ON A BICYCLE.

Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, aged twentytwo and 'twenty-four years respectively, were graduated from Washington University in St. Louis on June 13, 1890. They had obtained a thorough theoretical college training, and they wanted to see the practical side of life and to study the peoples of the Old World. They decided to do all of the traveling possible on bicycles, although neither of them had ever ridden a wheel, in order to see the countries through which they passed more thoroughly, and to come into closer relation with the inhabitants. It never was their intention simply to make a "bicycle tour around the world." The were following the example of the medieval scholars who roamed afoot through Germany, France, and Italy. But they were to cover a field of which their prototypes had never dreamed, and so they called in the bicycle to their aid. They traveled on bicycles no less than 15,044 miles, which is said to be the longest continuous land journey ever made around the world. But this was merely incidental; they were inspired by higher purposes than "record breaking."

Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben have written a graphic account of their remarkable journey from Constantinople to Peking, and this will be published in the *Century*, beginning with the May number. They met with many curious and startling adventures, and these they tell with a simplicity and modesty as if they were not unusual episodes in the rounding out of a college education. They took more than 2500 photographs of scenery and phases of life that curious European eyes had never looked upon before,

and many of these will be reproduced. The young men served, in a measure, as the advance couriers of American progress. They bore the "stars and stripes" strapped to the handle-bars of their bicycles, to people who learned for the first time of its significance.

THE BOOK OF THE FAIR.

This great illustrated work fully sustains its interest as it progresses. Part 13, lately issued, relates to the Montana and Colorado mining exhibit, also the Ontario, New South Wales and Australian minerals; French and Italian tiles and Alabaster statuary; diamond mining display from South Africa; display of Standard Oil Company; various cements. Chapter 17th commences the description of Fisheries and Pisiculture with numerous beautiful engravings. The text is full in description and is the most complete record of the Great Exposition.

A POPULAR PUBLICATION.

One of most varied and interesting illustrated weekly newspapers is Once a Week published by P. F. Collier, New York City, and in addition to the regular weekly of 16 pages, there is included in the yearly subscription price of \$4, a semi-monthly library of 26 books in a year (averaging 288 pages each), all by first-class authors; they are new copyrighted stories that cannot be obtained elsewhere. The charming picture entitled "Spring," which is printed on another page, is reproduced from a whole page illustration in Once a Week and shows the quality of work, although its contents are as diversified as possible, illustrating everything and everybody of public interest. It is very ably edited by Mr. Thos. B. Connery, formerly managing editor of the New York Herald. Sample copies of paper and book will be sent by Mr. Collier on receipt of 10 cents, if you mention VICK's.

A WAR NOVEL.

THE GUN BEARER. A War Novel. By Edward A. Robinson and George W. Wall, Authors of "The Disk," etc. Illustrated by James Fagan, 12mo. 300 pages. Handsomely Bound in Cloth. Price \$1.25. Paper Cover 50 cents. Robert Bonner's Sons, Publishers.

"The Gun Bearer" is a story of the great Civil War. It opens with the cry of war sounded by a newsboy through the stormy midnight air in a country village. The story deals with the life of a private in the ranks, his experience in camp, on the march, in bivouac, on picket duty, in skirmishes and in battles. There is a delightful romance woven in the hero's life, but the great interest of the story is in his adventures in the army. We have never read anything giving a more vivid picture of a soldier's life and feelings in camp and in battle than the "Gun Bearer." On every page are proofs that it is drawn from the writer's experience. None but a soldier could have written it.

SPRAYING CROPS. Why, When, and How. By Clarence M Weed, D. Sc., Professor in the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Second (Revised) Edition, New York: Orange Judd Company. 1894. 130 pp., il., if mo.

pany. 1894. 130 pp., il., 16 mo.

The large first edition of this practical handbook having been exhausted in less than two years, the present second edition is published. It is larger by twenty pages than the first edition, has been revised throughout and brought up to date in every way. The introduction discusses the subject of spraying, both for the destruction of insects and the prevention of fungi. Orchard fruits, small fruits, nursery stock and vegetable and field crops are treated separately. In each of these the enemies of the principal crops are discussed, and practical directions for spraying are given. The book is illustrated by nearly fifty engravings, is well printed on good paper, bound in an attractive paper cover, and will prove of great value to the owner of a spraying pump who desires the most recent information in a condensed yet adequate form. Sold by Orange Judd Company, New York. Price, postpaid, 25 cents.

ARBOR DAY,

Arbor Day has proved more memorable for the home than for the school with its limited grounds. The Arbor Day lessons on the development and adornment of nature given in the schools are mostly applied in dooryard improvements and in planting trees by the wayside. Such lessons take youth back to the earliest occupations and associations of the race. Paradise would been imperfect without its trees. In youth and in age in the Paradise above, as in the Paradise of our earthly home, the Tree of Life is a central attraction.

It has been well said "The quest of the ages has been the secret of living this life for all it is worth." Yet this secret is as simple as it is comprehensive—the one principle of loving nature, loving home, loving man and loving God. For no sane man who truly loves nature, benefits his race, and serves God, is perplexed by the question so common of late, "Is life worth living?"—Extracts from "Arbor Day and the Home," by B. G. Northrop, in N. Y. Independent.

A SINTY DAY OFFER.—Pure and elevating is what we aim to make Vick's Magazine. We give more practical knowledge and facts in the year than any other publication of its kind. Have you any neighbors who do not take it? Send us their names and 30 cents for each one and we will send the Magazine for one year. You, dear reader, can keep the difference. This is a special offer and good only for sixty days from April 1st.

BERMUDA LILY.—Do not throw away plants of Harrisii which have been cut down for cut-flowers, or scatter them promiscuously around, but select for them a dry warm place; turn the pots on their sides and rest them until the ground is warm, then plant them out to get cut flowers in August and September.

Messrs. Vick's Sons.—Seeds all here. Thanks, The flight of the wild geese north did not mislead me. Winter always gets in his full quota. Am glad the seeds are not planted.

Your friend, TOM. WASH. SMITH.

Now Is The Time

When your bodily condition must have careful attention. If you are fired out from overwork, if your blood has become impure from close confinement in badly ventilated offices, shops, or homes, if you feel indisposed to exertion of any kind, if your food does not digest, if your appetite is poor, you should immediately

Purify Your Blood

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MAY MUSINGS.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

Is there any time in the year, I wonder,
Half as sweet as the time o' May?
With blue skies over and green fields under,
And blossoms breaking like foamy spray
In wildwood thickets where birds are making
Their little nests while they blithely sing,
And through green branches the sun is shaking
A rain of gold on each fluttering wing?
The arbutus peeps from dead leaves to say
That June with her pageant comes this way;
The violet lifts to the tender sky
The blue of its bloom, like a baby's eye;
The bud shows green on the wild rose spray,
And everything's happy because it's May,
Sweet May!

Did you fail to order a collection of gladiolus bulbs this spring? If you did, you made a mistake which it is not too late to correct. As a rule, this bulb should be put in the ground at corn-planting time. But later-planted bulbs give good flowers, so don't hesitate planting them up to June.

Because, the gladiolus is one of the best,—if not the best—summer-flowering plants we have. It requires the minimum of care, makes a wonderfully brilliant show, and never fails, if properly cared for.

What does "proper care" consist in, does somebody ask? Simply this: A rich, deep, mellow soil; bulbs planted about five inches deep; no weeds allowed to grow about the plants, and stakes or support of some kind given the flower-stalks when they appear.

If you want the best results from the gladiolus, plant in groups, say half a dozen to a dozen bulbs in a place eight to ten inches apart. In this way you get a mass of flower-stalks which give a strong show of color. Planted singly the effect is somewhat "thin."

Are there bare spots in the lawn? Fill in with mellow soil, beat it down firmly to make it of the same consistency as the soil about it, and sow lawn grass mixture thickly. It will not "catch" good on loose soil.

You are going to have a bed of Tea roses, aren't you? You certainly ought to. Try one this year, and you'll never willingly be without one again. One fine rose is worth a handful of ordinary flowers. Two dozen plants will give you blossoms every day from July to November, if you treat the plants properly.

"What is the proper treatment?" does somebody ask again? I'll tell you: Have the soil rich. Mulch it well in hot weather to keep the rose roots moist and as cool as possible. As soon as the blossoms on a branch begin to fade cut it back at least half. In this way you keep the plants producing new branches, and on roses of this class new branches mean. new flowers.

Most persons dislike to pull weeds with their fingers. If they would get a weeding-hook they would find the disagreeable part of weeding done away with. Of course these hooks won't "run themselves," but they expedite work and lessen it at the same time, and they rob weeding of its unpleasant features. They not only pull up the weeds, but they stir the soil, thus doing double duty.

Another convenient garden tool is the angle trowel, to be used in transplanting. A "set" of trowels includes three sizes, to fit different sizes of plants. Try them and you'll relegate the old "case knife" to the trumpery shelf where it belongs.

Perhaps it's a stretch of poetical fancy to say that the smoke from refuse raked up in the back yard is incense from burnt offerings to the god of health or neatness, but it's something I like to see—and smell.

Not because its odor is particularly delightful, but because it is evidence that cleaning up is the order of the day. Rake the yard clean and set the refuse-crematory in operation.

Cleaning up is contagious. If I see my neighbor burning the rubbish that has collected in his back yard, straightway I am seized with a fever of neatness, and I follow his example. Moral: Set good examples before your neighbors, that, seeing, they may possibly be led to imitate them.

What are you going to do with your house plants this summer? Most persons put them out of doors, either in pots on the veranda or turn them out into the open ground. I advise the first plan, because, being in pots all the time they do not get a check in full such as comes to those which have to be lifted from the garden.

If you haven't a veranda to keep your plants on make a shed expressly for them. Set up posts, nail strips across the top of them, and cover with lath put on half an inch apart. This roof breaks the force of the sun without giving too much shade, and affords all the protection that is needed

IF you are going to build a home this season let it include a small greenhouse. Take the money you have planned to invest in bay windows and put it into such a building. I know of many bay windows not large enough to hold thirty plants that cost more than a greenhouse large enough to hold several hundred. A house 15x20 or 24 can be built much more cheaply than most persons imagine if it is plain, and a plain house grows plants just as well as one that has a good deal of money expended on it in ornament.

But how shall it be heated? That seems to be a perplexing question to many. If your dwelling is heated by hot water, hot air, or steam, let the system in use there be extended to the greenhouse, as it can be very easily and cheaply. If no such system is available why not put in one of the hot water heaters advertised in this magazine? They are not expensive and they do excellent work.

If you cannot afford to do this, you can heat a house ten or twelve feet square with a central draft oil stove in a most satisfactory manner. A stove was sent me for trial. I tested it and found it able to heat a room 12 x 16 perfectly and inexpensively. It gave off no smell, and combustion was so perfect that I could find no trace of gas to injure the most delicate plant.

Speaking of worms in pots reminds me to say that a correspondent takes me to task for advising lime water as useful in driving them out of the soil. She writes: "I prepared the lime water just as you told me to. I put three or

four spoonsful on each pot. It didn't do the least bit of good. There are as many worms now as there were before I tried it." I don't wonder at it. Why won't persons use a little—well, judgment? Did she expect three or four spoonsful to saturate all the soil in the pot? To make lime water effective enough must be used to ruet all the soil. Unless you do this you might as well do nothing.

I am greatly pleased that so many persons are getting the greenhouse fever. I have written a great deal about the pleasure a home greenhouse can give, and those whom I induced to build one invariably indorse all I have said on this subject after they have had one a short time. They appreciate, as never before, the advantage of having a place expressly for plants. They find that they can not only grow all plants better in it, but that they can grow many plants that it would not be worth while to try in the sitting-room, and that work in the greenhouse is a recreation of the most delightful kind.

Good Enough for Him.—Henry Ward Beecher once went in search of a brief rest to a small fishing village, where his appearance was apparently unknown. When Sunday came round he went to the morning service at the Congregational church, and was not a little astonished to hear the preacher for the day, a very young man, rattle off one of his (Beecher's) best sermons as an original discourse. At the conclusion of the service the great preacher waited for a chat with the young man.

"May I ask you how long it took you to compose the sermon you preached to us this morning?" inquired the real author.

"O, about six or seven hours," was the re-

joinder

"You must be a very smart young man," said Beecher, "for it took, me just five days to write that self-same sermon."

After a careful but unblushing scrutiny of the great pulpit orator, the youth remarked:
"I guess you're Henry Ward Beecher, then?"

"I guess you're Henry Ward Beecher, then?"
A grave nod was the only response. Then
the juvenile apostle put out his hand, and grasping that of his celebrated listener, exclaimed:

ing that of his celebrated listener, exclaimed:
"Look here, Mr. Beecher, you just go on writing sermons like that. As long as you do I shall never be ashamed to preach them."

A GOOD extemporized apparatus for removing carbonic acid gas from wells is simply an opened out umbrella let down and rapidly hauled up a number of times in succession. The person who made and reports this experiment states that the effect was to remove the gas in a few minutes from a well so foul as to instantly extinguish a candle previous to the use of the umbrella.

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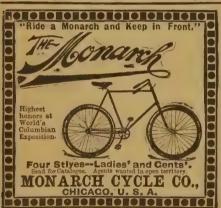
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THE ROCKERY.

THINK that if we were to consult sometimes the manner in which Nature builds and plants her rockeries our own would be structures less obviously man-laid, and so devoid of that wild beautiful grace that growing things set upon hers. See this bit of rough rockery set in the heart of the wood! It has no precise shape or design. Below murmurs the brook and above it rise the rough irregular stones. Tall grasses and ferns, flowered or seeded, clumps of wild rose, and delicate bind-weed hangs its blossoms all over the briery straggling stones. Splendid green and brown moss carpets the rough places, and tiny infant ferns and wild-flowers peep out, or the beautiful ivy flings itself about and drops its scarfs and streamers, now shining green, now red and rich, down the gray rock face.

One summer we spent many weeks gathering and collecting of rough and irregular stones for a rockery. This work in itself was a great pleasure, and we formed a better acquaintance with Dame Nature and her handiwork in our many trips through the deep hollows among the hills and along the rocky bluffs of the streams. We had in mind as we did it a most attractive rockery in a shady corner of a friend's lawn. Here under the tall overhanging trees a rough irregular heap of interesting rocks were placed, and all over them and between and about them grew the wild things. Tall ferns, that grew larger and richer each year, dainty hepatica and delicate wind-flower, and in fact many of the lovely wild things that love shade and rocky protection found a lodgement here.

While we may think a beautiful well kept lawn better without a rockery, yet there are shady corners sometimes where a rockery would be just the thing to hold the wild flowers and ferns that we love and which would do so well nowhere else. Then, too, it is sometimes quite a serious problem to know what to do with stones when clearing up the grounds about a new place. In building the rockery the larger and heavier stones should of course be used for the ground plan or base.

A corner location is most desirable always if shrubbery can be had for a shady background and the rockwork should slope toward the open front. In arranging the rockery the heavy stones in the foundation should be covered with rich loamy soil, the structure as it proceeds built irregularly, making the whole look as little like human handiwork as possible. The filling in of soil must of course proceed with the work of building and the soil should be of the nature as much as possible that wild things love.

One of the loveliest rockeries we have ever seen has its place upon the open lawn, as no shady place was available. The stones in themselves are wild and irregular. It is only a rock bed or heap of fine specimens of rock filled in with the richest of soil. At the base of it in the crevices and crannies peep out certain woodsy treasures-wild mosses, small ferns and delicate forest flowers, that grow and thrive there quite as well as in their woodland home. But all over and about it at a certain season of the year is flung a perfect wilderness of bloom that comes, not from a wild vine this time, but is borne on a pale starry-eyed clematis, that, grown and rooted in the rich soil, takes root wherever its tendrils fall and cling, until the whole rockery itself is full of this hardy lovely vine. It makes the rock bed the prettiest thing upon the lawn when it is in bloom.

One of these rock beds would be a capital place for the nasturtium, methinks, and its flowers would last all the summer through. These gorgeous flowers love the sun, though they object to a soil that is over rich, and would thrive and do well on the open lawn. The Tom Thumb, or dwarf varieties, grow rather bushy or low. The climbing nasturtium, which would be the best perhaps for a rock bed, is a quick clean grower that everybody likes who tries it. It would cover the rockery in a short time grown from the seed sown in the spring, and by pegging down the branches make the place the brightest and richest with a wilderness of bloom. These plants are so easy to grow that a little child can care for them. H. K.

ANNUALS FOR PARTICULAR PLACES AND Purposes.—Low growing annuals for shady places: Annual chrysanthemums, Chinese pinks, godetia, mimulus, petunia, pansies, clarkia, whitlavia, nemophila.

Climbers for shady places Japanese hop, variegated hop, nierembergia.

Annuals for window boxes and hanging baskets: Sweet alyssum, thunbergia, tropæolum, maurandya, petunia, lobelia, annual varieties; mignonette, nolana, vinca, alonsoa, anagallis, nierembergia, torenia, Sanvitalia procumbens, Convolvulus Mauritanicus.

If our readers know of other varieties that ought to appear in this list, and which they have proved, it is hoped they will send in the names of them for publication.

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DROUGHT-RESISTING FLOWER-ING PLANTS.

AST summer with us was an extremely hot and dry season; so severe was the drought, indeed that day after day, going out into the garden, we would find numbers of our choicest plants drooping and dying. Pansies and pinks, which had always grown to perfection here in other seasons, after many ineffectual struggles succumbed to the fierce heat and blazing sun and were literally burned to death. Possibly had they been regularly watered they might have withstood the untoward temperature, but illness in the family rendered care for them out of the question.

Almost every annual listed in flower catalogues had been successfully started in the long borders and beds, nearly all of them too had made a fair growth when the drought set in, yet comparatively few varieties endured it without exhibiting symptoms of suffering. Fortunately those which did live were of bright rich colors, and very profuse in bloom. Nearly all of them were in shades of yellow, cream, and straw color, rich velvety maroon, brown and gold, scarlet, and every shade of red and fiery crimson, combining most harmoniously in bouquets.

Annual chrysanthemums did fairly well, although the plants themselves were somewhat dejected looking, and the flowers neither so large nor so numerous as in other years. Calendulas were better, and very showy and handsome in their deep orange, pale lemon and bright yellow.

The brave little marigolds yielded a wealth of lovely brown and gold velvet blossoms all summer and fall, and from their rich flowers one would not have imagined they felt the drought in the least, yet that they did was plainly perceptible, for their pretty, green foliage was all burnt to a red-brown, and yet they bloomed and bloomed continuously.

Zinnias were very handsome and gave me a great many fine flowers, although many times their leaves drooped and we feared they too were giving up the ghost, yet they always revived when the cool shades of evening approached. No flower in the garden was more richly beautiful or more generous in blooming than the airy nodding little calliopsis in its vivid velvety crimsons and yellows. It was all alike to it apparently, drought or no drought, and the

glowing colors were, I think, even more rich and intense than usual.

Next came the double gaillardias, their globular heads all gorgeous reds and yellows, brilliant ruby and orange, brown and scarlet, and every rare and delightful tint between any and all of them. They were truly superb. The flowers were large and intensely double, and their rich and brilliant colors caught and held the eye almost as does a beautiful picture.

Nasturtiums did only moderately well, their blossoms were handsome and showy, but they did not bloom so profusely nor so continuously as usual. Verbenas lived but did not begin to flower until September although started in April, and the plants remained quite small.

Asters, too, struggled along and flowered, but were very inferior in size and color. Ten-weeks stocks surprised me by blooming beautifully nearly all summer, they were planted as an edging around a bed of petunias. The latter, by the way, flowered profusely throughout the long dry season and made such a rich beautiful bed that half the people who passed stopped to admire it. Phlox Drummondii grandiflora lived and flowered, not abundantly, for the plants remained very small, but the blossoms were quite as handsome as usual. Antirrhinums were as rich and quaint and beautiful as ever, the cream colored ones were exquisite; in quite a large bed of these scarcely one plant was without at least one stem of flowers all summer and fall, and many of them bore two, three and four flowering stalks continuously.

MRS. S. H. SNIDER.

[One plant not mentioned by our correspondent, and which is one of the best for a hot dry place or a dry season, is the portulaca.—ED.]

LITTLE GEM CALLA.—This calla, like R. Æthiopica, will stand plenty of water and manure. It should be grown in pots, repotting until as large as desired, as the plant will increase rapidly. I find that this Little Gem (for such it is) can be kept growing through the summer; needing no rest. Do not give it too large a pot, as it will bloom better when somewhat potbound. As soon as it gets to growing feed it with liquid manure. The above statements and directions are given in Gardening by C. H. Allen, who bases them on his experience.



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The trouble with nearly ninety-nine per cent. of the views which have been reproduced in engravings (so as to bring them within reach of all) is that they are small and lack effect in detail. We have at last found one man, and only one, who had the sense and nerve to photograph everything worth preserving, and this was Mr. W. H. Jackson, the most famous and successful photographer, in taking large views, in the whole

world.

Large pictures were wanted and of uniform size, and this took cameras that he alone possessed at the proper time. Mr. Jackson succeeded in getting 80 views, each 11 x 14 inches in size, and so highly were they appreciated that one hundred wealthy people in Chicago and connected with the Exposition, subscribed and paid \$1,000 each for a book containing these 80 choicest views! Surely this was an edition de luxe and they now grace the homes of millionaires. The publishers of Vick's MAGAZINE having

The publishers of Vick's Magazine having learned that a highly responsible publishing house had secured a set of duplicates of these same pictures and proposed to reproduce them in delicate half-tone engravings on the finest plate paper, immediately closed a contract with them by which we are enabled to (amongst all

them by which we are enabled to (amongst all the horticultural and agricultural publications) offer these exclusively to our reader, and to the great army who ought to be our regular subscribers, at a price which, considering the magnificence of the pictures, is simply nominal and entirely within the reach of everyone.

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Only a faint idea can be obtained of the extraordinary beauty and richness of these by the engraving which appears on the second page of the cover. This is a partial view of the Horticultural Building, and the picture there shown

is about one-sixth of the size of the regular pictures! Then too it is on ordinary supersized book paper, and the effect is not one-quarter as good as it is on the expensive plate paper. Send for the first set and you will be so pleased that the rest will become necessities.

The writer of this article has had a long piactical knowledge of printing and engraving and can earnestly and enthusiastically endorse with the highest enconium these. "White City Artfolios," as they are called, to each and every family into whose home Vick's Magazine finds its way. He feels that the glories of the Fair (for they were glorious glories) and its dreams of beauty and grandeur, should be preserved for future generations as the most wonderful achievefuture generations as the most wonderful achievement of humanity. It is safe to say that it will simply be impossible for any man or set of men, of whatever nation, in the next hundred years, to produce anything as a whole which can possible solves the mental of the second s sibly eclipse this model Exposition of grace and architecture.

Leave out if you will all that constituted the attractions inside the buildings, and preserve for the generations, yet unborn, these mute but im-

pressive evidences of the age which you dear reader lived in—whether you saw them or not.

There is absolutely nothing published which can possibly compare with these pictures which we offer to our readers as "The White City Artfolia" in size quality hearty as "fortion." folio" in size, quality, beauty or effectiveness. Others of smaller size are offered by scores, but Others of smaller size are offered by scores, but they are cheap and small and cannot possibly convey the idea of the *immensity* of the Exposition as these do. With these, one can imagine they have been there, so perfect are they in detail and breadth of artistic perfection.

Part No. 1, which we offer this month, contains: I. The Administration Building, where all the officials had their headquarters. A superbly ornate and effective building, 250 feet

all the officials had their headquarters. A superbly ornate and effective building, 250 feet high and which cost \$435,000.

2. The McMonnie's Fountain, which was in the center of the Court of Honor, and was a perfect dream of delight, being constantly surrounded by crowds of admirers. In the center of it was the enormous Triumphal Barge, with Columbus and allegorical figures in heroic size. lumbus and allegorical figures in heroic size.

lumbus and allegorical figures in heroic size.

3. The Peristyle, which was the elaborate connecting link, 500 feet long, between the large buildings, closing the lakeside end of the Court of Honor. A magnificent specimen of architectural design and beauty.

4. The U. S. Government Building, which cost \$400,000, and a charming view of the "Wooded Isle," that elysium of beauty and flowers. This latter is to be left as a part of lackson Park.

I HAVE given up the use of barnyard manure in potting soil because it breeds worms in spite of all efforts to prevent it from doing so. I use instead Bowker's "Food for Flowers," which can be bought of most druggists, or of the publishers of this magazine. It is quite as effective as the best manure, produces a vigorous growth and promotes free flowering. Try it and you will not complain of worms in the soil provided none were there before you began to use it.

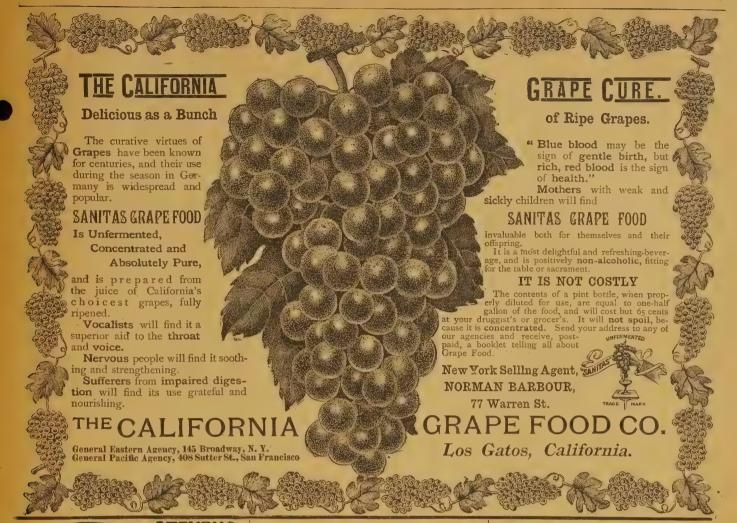


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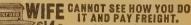


APPLES AS MEDICINE.—Chemically, we are reminded in "Science Siftings," the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime, and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. The phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter. lecithin-of the brain and spinal cord. The acids of the apple are of singular use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions or other allied troub-The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also the fact that such ripe fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable sauces and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity .- Journal of Horticulture.

A St. Petersburg editor has hit upon the notion of printing his journal on paper suitable for making cigarettes. It is said its circulation has been largely increased by this means, as the Russians are largely given to smoking cigarettes, which they make themselves.

TO CATARRH SUFFERERS

A clergyman, after years of suffering; from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a medicine which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending his name and address to Prof. Lawrence, 88 Warren Street, New York, will receive the means of cure free and postpaid,



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NO CURE, NO PAY Mustache, No Pay. DANDRUFF CURED. PROF. G. BIRKHOLZ. Cor. 5th Ave. & 14th St.. NEW YORK.

HALM'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC AND ANTI-CATARRHAL CHEWING GUM

Geo. R. Halm, 140 W. 29th St., New York

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SURE DEATH TO GRASSHOPPERS.

For the benefit of those who had their flowers destroyed, and even the plants eaten up, last year by grasshoppers, I will send a sure cure for them. Those who know this recipe when the pests first make their appearance need not have any trouble with them. It is in general use on the Pacific coast, where they are up the grape vines so fast that a remedy had to be obtained at once or all the vineyards would have been destroyed. It proved a perfect success.

Four parts of bran, one part of sugar, and one and one-half parts of arsenic, are used with enough water to make a wet mash. Stir the arsenic in the bran and dissolve the sugar in the water, then mix them and stir thoroughly. Put a teaspoonful in a place around under the plants most affected and the grasshoppers will soon leave the plants and feed on the mash, which Z. soon kills them.

BOTANIZING.

F you want to get real enjoyment yourself and give pleasure to others begin at once a collection of wild flowers. After pressing them carefully arrange them in little books made of blotting paper. Write out as much as you can of the analysis of the flowers, the date of blooming, place where found, and any little incidents connected with them.

Make up parties of young people to take jaunts to the mountains, woods, rivers and canyons to search for rare species to be found there. Keep your eyes open when you walk or drive and you will be surprised how fast your collection will grow. And you will grow, too, in health and strength acquired by outdoor exercise, in habits of observation and in scientific and practical knowledge of the common plants that grow in the vicinity of your home.

We have many friends who would prize such a souvenir as this. Are there are not many shut in from the woods and fields to whom you can lend your feet to climb, your hands to gather and arrange? Let us make some booklets and see what good we can do with them.

A floral calendar would be unique and pretty



McGURRIN'S METHOD TYPE-WRITING system of instruction. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.00.

IHLING BROS. & EVERARD, Kalamazoo, Mich.

FREE Brochure on the Phytolacca Berry treatment of obesity, now attracting so much attention. Good news for fat people. Send address for it to BOERICKE & TAFEL, 1011 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Business established in 1835.

purge; no salve; no suppository Remedy mailed free. Ad-J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.

FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catagogues, 150 engravings. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville Pa.

You can write sentences in an hour by the celebrated non-shadtion, connective vowel PERNIN method. nt; great brevity. Lessons by MAIL. Trial te H. M. PERNIN, Author, Detroit, Mich.

LADIES I A friend in need is a friend indeed. For THE WOMAN'S MED. HOME, BUFFALO, N. Y.

A pressed flower to mark each day of the year and a line of poetry, a thought, or just one of the every-day "happenings" briefly told.

If you are fortunate enough to visit the seaside this summer you can enrich your book with dainty sea mosses. Last summer we spent one glorious Sabbath up in the mountains. There we found five or six varieties of lovely ferns; some six feet tall and other tiny ones that looked as if sprinkled with gold dust. Many leaves are as pretty as flowers on account of their shape and color. Maple leaves waxed or varnished may be preserved in all their rich coloring for years. Notice the airy gracefulness of many of our native grasses. Be sure and gather some of

"Come forth, come forth, ve sad! Look at nature and be glad Come forth, ye toiling millions, The universe is fair. Come forth from crowded street And cool your feverish feet With a trample on the turf In the pleasant open air."

S. Rosella Kelly. "Rosemont Place," Cal.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., March 30, 1894.
MESSRS. JAMES VICK'S SONS:
MY Dear Sirs—Your several enclosures of plants, in reply to like number of orders, received, and I assure you they are in the highest degree satisfactory. They are fine plants, and were received in prime condition. In the quality of plants and the manner of packing they could not be surpassed. Thanks.
Yours very truly, S. A. COOK.

THE "White City Artfolio" is a reproduction of the dream of the century and should be in every home.

THE SHORT LINE

between Buffalo and Chicago is the Nickel Plate Road. Rates always the lowest. Buffet Sleep-ing Cars through without change between Boston, New York and Chicago. For all informa-

F. J. MOORE, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

If You Have No Bath Room

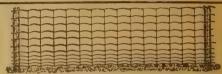


Mosely **Folding**

Portable Self-Heating.

Bath Tub.

Send 2c. for cat'g illus'g 18 styles of Tubs, Improved Water Heaters, &c. Mosely Folding Bath Tub Co., 161 "W" So. Canal St., Chicago, III.



"DO YOU SEE THAT HUMP?"

Not on "The Page," it never has 'em, but on that dead wire fence. It was caused by an animal running into it. The animal "didn't mean to." The fence "couldn't help it," but the hump is there and it is an eye sore to the owner. He looks across the neye sore to the owner. He looks across the at his neighbor's non-hu mpable, anti-sagable, fence and admits that Elasticity "is in it" all.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

At manufacturers' prices. It will pay you to send stamp for Catalogue of Regular and Shopworn Cycles, and special inside prices.

CHAS. J. CODFREY, 11 Warren St., N. Y. City.

FREE Examination WATCH FOR 60 DAYS. CIGARS

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER! NO MONEY REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

BOX OF 50 CIGARS AND WATCH FOR \$2.75. 100,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED.

CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address, (no money required in advance) and we will send to you by express, same day we receive your order, one box containing 50 of Our Celebrated 5c. Cigars, and in the same package a genuine Solid Niekel Plated Watch, atem winder and setter, enamel dial, oil tempered, unoring, finely finished train, jutee for 5 Years sent with exercise agent \$2.75 and exercise agen ractory, pay the express agent 22.75 and express charges, and the box of 50 Cigara, Watch, Chain and Charm are yours. As this offer is made solely to introduce our famous Se. Cigara, to protect needless and speculators ordering in large quantities, we will not sell more than 3 boxes and watches to any one person. Write to-day. THE CHICACO WATCH CO., 281 Wabbash Ave., Chicago, III.

A Splendid Free Offer.

A Splendid Free Offer.

To every reader of this paper who is sick or ailing, we will send a free trial package of the best remedy in the world for the speedy and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness Sour Stomach, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, and Consumption. It costs you nothing to try this wonderful remedy, as we send it free and prepaid. It has cured thousands of the above named complaints and will cure you. Write to-day, Address EGYPTIAN DRUG Co., 29 Park Row New York.

A.SplitBambooRod Also a complete line of fishing - tackle, outing and camp - supplies at proportionate prices, Send 24 stamp for 84 page illust calalogue.

The Wilkinson Company, as Andrough is a Randough is a Califactor. nibble.



HERE'S YOUR CHANCE. IMPERIAL WHEELS

we sell samples at abso-lutely manufacturers' prices. Strictly high grade, All latest improvements. Il-Great opportunity for Agents. AMES & FROST CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

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ECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. The Only Cure, Beware of Imitators,



For 6 two-cent stamps we will send you a brilliant Gem of unusual color and acopy of "The Great Divide," provided you write you saw this in Vick's Magazine.

Address, "The Great Divide." Denver, Colo.

FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potash is especially beneficial for Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds. On sandy soils a marketable variety is impossible without it. information and pamphlets address GERMAN KALI WORKS, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

ALFALFA.—The best piece of pasture that fell under my observation last fall was a small piece of alfalfa, some five or six acres in extent. It attracted special attention because of the bare condition of all other pastures surrounding it. It grew on a piece of creek bottom near the foot of a hill, on soil of moderate fertility.

The owner informed me that he had taken two heavy crops of hay, which would average for the two crops about three tons to the acre, besides having pastured it more or less with both cattle and hogs. He valued the pasture which this little field had afforded besides the hay at three dollars an acre, and more the end hay at three dollars an acre, and near the end of October it was still covered with a thick growth of alfalfa some six to eight inches high, which would remain excellent pasture until severe weather set in. This is the fourth year since it was seeded.

No one can see that piece of alfalfa without recognizing its merits. The owner also informed me that he intended to sow forty-eight acres to alfalfa this spring. He sows broadcast at the rate of thirty pounds to the acre and covers the seed deeply.

seed deeply

Thirty pounds to the acre is more seed than Thirty pounds to the acre is more seed than is necessary to put on in good soil. From twenty to twenty-five pounds will usually give a very satisfactory stand. However, when the seed is no object, thirty pounds will insure a thicker stand. This particular patch of alfalfa grows on a Kansas farm, but it may grow equally well almost anywhere in the West. If you are not already familiar with it resolve to sow a patch of alfalfa as an experiment this spring.—C. C. GEORGESON, in F. F. & F.

THOUGH Gen. B-- never smelt powder he rejoiced in his title almost as much as in his family connections. He had married the daughter of Gov. Buckingham, of good blue-blooded Connecticut stock, and he naturally, therefore, felt himself deserving of special honors and respect. He used the family influence for all its very worth never missing an opportunity to was worth, never missing an opportunity to make known his connection with the good old

One day, during President Grant's first term, he called at the White House on an important he called at the White House on an important errand. He entered the office and saw the private secretary. "Ah, good morning," he began, "I should like to see the President."
"Sorry," replied the Secretary, "he is busily engaged."
"But, sir," continued the visitor, waxing warm, "my mission is imperative."
"Unreceible sir, He will not be at leisure

"Impossible, sir. He will not be at leisure

for an hour."

This was too much. The visitor felt himself insulted. "Perhaps you don't know who I am.

"Yery well. Take a chair."

"And I would have you know further that I am the son-in-law of Gov. Buckingham!"

"Ah, indeed!" was the more than respectful response. "Take two chairs, sir, take two chairs."—Boston Budget.

You were not able to get to Chicago and see the fair? Well, get the "White City Artfolio" and you will have the next thing to a personal

Silks and Seeds Free!

For 15 cents, stamps or coin, we send you our handsome and entertaining household monthly, Homes and Hearths, for 4 months, and also send you as a present, transportation prepaid, the following unprecedented prize combination premiums, viz.:

2 Packages of Elegant Silk Remnants, all colors, brilliant, assorted, possessing all requisite qualities of first-class goods of this description.

Also an unrivalled

Also an unrivalled

Premium Package of Flower Seeds,

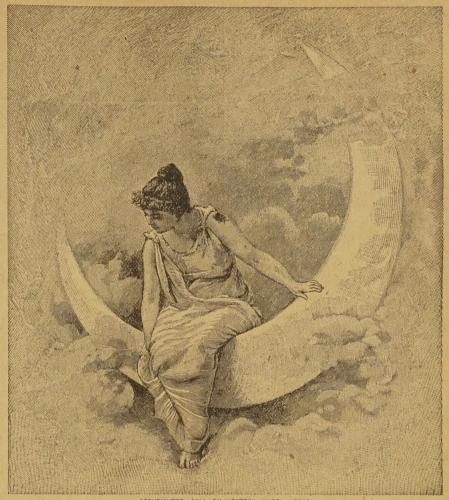
including all the favorites of this

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200 choice varieties, including all the favorities of this season, such as ASTERS, PANSIES, SWEET PEAS, etc., too numerous to mention here.

Remember, we send all these premiums free and our Homes and Hearths, on receiving 15 cents. Send to us at once. The slight trouble and outlay will be richly repaid.

HOMES AND HEARTHS PUB. Co., 21 Park Row, New York.



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An Entirely New Line for 1894.

We are demonstrating that first-class Bicycles can be made and sold at the following prices:

Crescent Nos. 1 and 2 Crescent Nos. 1 and 2 diac' . . 36 lbs. Gentlemen's

Crescent Nos. 2 and 5 Ladies' . . 32 lbs. Gentlemen's

24-inch. and 6 30 lbs. Misses'

We are represented in all the principal cities and towns of the United States. Illustrated Catalogue FREE on Application.

WESTERN WHEEL WOPKS.

Chicago.

New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On the other side of this leaf is the coupon, which it is necessary to cut out and send (with 20 cents) to obtain Part 1 of the magnificent

"WHITE CITY ARTFOLIO."

Read carefully the particulars on the second cover page, and the editorial endorsement on page 108, and send at once.

In June issue we shall publish coupon for Parts 2 and 3.



14K Gold Plated Watch Sent C. O. D. on Approval

this advertisement out and return with order. Address W. HILL & CO., Wholesale Jewelers, 207 State St., Chicago, III.



CONARD'S SUNSHINE PANSIES SWEET PEAS are the best. I pkt. each, 2 for 10c. Large pkts. 2 for 20c., with catalogue. Alfred F. Conard, Box 5, West Grove, Pa., Late Prest, Dingee & Conard Co.

COMPLETE SHOE HANDY COBBLER

and Harness Kit
for home use. Great time
and money saver. Articlesseparate coat 86. Price
26 articles, boxed, 2010s., 83.
No. 2 without extra harness tools, 22 articles, 11
bls., 82. Catalogue free,
Agents wanted. In order
give R. R. or Exp. station and name this paper. KUHN & CO., Moline, III





HIGHEST MEDAL **MAJESTIC**

Only Medal for Sewing Machine Attachments

Why? Send for catalogue TILTON SEWING MACHINE CO. 275 Wabash Ave., Chicago



cross; every thing out of place and wrong end foremost. No time to fool away in cooking; no fire, probably; no appetite, perhaps; no comfort, certainly.

No Pearline—that's the cause of it. A little Pearline, when you're cleaning house, makes the whole thing smooth and easy. With anything about the house that isn't hurt by water, you can save time and hard work by using Pearline. You won't have to use that rub, rub, rub, in getting the dirt off. And that saves other things, besides your labor. Your paint, for instance.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 318 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

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THE FAMILY WASH BLUE. ALWAYS RELIABLE. For Sale by Grocers.

D. S. WILTBERGER, 223 N. 2d St., Philadelphia, Pa. THE FAMILY WASH BLUE.



AGENTS \$10 a day at home selling LIGHTNING PLATER

H. F. Delno & Co. Dept. No. 6, Columbus, O.

Four Magnificent Pictures FOR ONLY THE ORIGINALS OF WHICH COST \$500

EACH 14 x 17 INCHES, AND FINE ENOUGH TO FRAME.

One set of the famous pictures of "The White City," as the Chicago Exposition was called, should be ordered, as a sample, at once. They are absolutely the finest specimens of art work You will be sure to want the rest.

For full particulars see the second cover page.

CUT ON THE DOTTED LINES.

White City Artfolio Coupon. May, 1894. Vick's Magazine CUT THIS OUT AND SIGN payment send 2x co Coupon No. 1. and mail (with the money) addressed plainly VICK PUBLISHING CO., Rochester, N. Y., In consideration of your offer of The White City Artfolios, I agree to show them and Vick's Magazine to at least one friend and neighbor as soon as I receive them, and suggest to them how to obtain them. to obtain them. Enclosed find **Twenty Cents**, for which please mail me Part 1 of The White City Artfolio, as described on second cover page of this issue. s are used in be wra pped in Residence (Town or City).....

Distinctly remember that no one can get these marvelous pictures without this coupon is returned with the money. Different coupons will appear each month for different sets of pictures. Each set will make the recipient more eager to get the other.

State of.....

SITUATIONS FREE OF CHARGE.

We are constantly receiving applications of people who desire gardeners and florists, and we have decided that hereafter we will publish advertisements of those who desire situations free of charge. Write copy plain and send by the first of the month for insertion in the next month's Magazine.

WANTED, situation as florist, by Mrs. Carrie Brandon, Poland, N. Y.

WANTED-F. W. Schumacher, Ira, O., wants a good market gardener.

SITUATION WANTED—Young man fond of flowers and work in the garden. Address Jas. Shumaker, care Want Dept. Vick's Magazine.

SITUATION WANTED.—Frederick Specht, 927 North Clinton Street, Rochester, N. Y. Married man with family. Has had many years experience.

SITUATION WANTED—Good all-around gardener lawn, vegetable and greenhouse work, age 31, married. Address Arthur Budgen, care John Charlton, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German as florist; a place with private family preferred. Age 23. Can give references if wanted. Address Adolf Stadler, gen. del. Minneapolis, Minn.

CITUATION WANTED—As manager or foreman on private or commercial place, by young married Scotchman; 10 years' experience; 2 years in this country. Best references. West preferred. Address G. Fyfe, Madison, N. J.

W ANTED by a lady 24 years of age, a situation as assistant florist and gardener, or the management and care of a private conservatory and flower garden. Could assist in housework if desired. Successful experience in plants and flowers. Address Box 168, Red Creek, Wayne Co., N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER AND FLORIST, single, 27 years of age of temperate habits, Hollander, but speaking English, with the best of reference, wants a situation as private gardener. Apply to "Hollander," care Vick Seed House, Rochester, or at Vander Meulen's Greenhouses, Dunkirk, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—At once, by florist; German descent; 9 years' experience in roses, carnations and general stock; 3 years spent in cemetery greenhouses. Good references. Would also like to hear of good place to rent or take charge. Address with particulars F. N. Quickert, 617 Reservoir Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dahlia "Ethel Vick."

COLOR, SEA-SHELL PINK.

HE offer of a new variety of Dahlia, however perfect it may be, might be said to be only presenting again a flower which has already appeared in countless forms and colors, and thus a repetition of the same style of beauty with which flower-lovers are so well acquainted. To such perfection, from the florist's point of view, has the Dahlia been carried that it would be difficult to imagine any higher attainment in form, or any color or combination of colors not moulded into beauty and perpetuated in the many select varieties now in cultivation. And yet, understanding this perfectly well, we now offer our customers Ethel Vick, a variety of the most unique color—the purest, deepest and softest pink ever entrapped and held in the petals of a flower; the enameled pink of the sea-shell is not more fair. The flower is globular, perfectly symetrical in form, of medium to large size, and the plant is a strong, healthy grower, and a free bloomer. Our description does this beautiful variety but scant justice, and it is offered with full confidence of meeting the highest expectations.

Roots---price, each 30 cents; two for 50 cents.

These roots are pot-grown, the very best, and sure to flower this summer. Every garden should have one or more of these plants. We have a large stock and can fill your order promptly. ORDER TO-DAY AND YOU WILL BE IN PLENTY OF TIME. Better plant them too late than too early.



"ETHEL VICK," (Le Roi.)

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

\$1.00

\$1.00

Our Great One Dollar Sale!

Corn, Choice Sweet Fodder,	per	bushel,	\$1.00
Field Corn, Yellow Dent, Pride of the North,	66	66	1.00
" " " Improved Learning,	66		1.00
" " King of the Earlies,	66	66	1.00
" " White " Champion White,	66	66	1.00
" Yellow Flint, Longfellow,	"	66	1.00
Oats, Improved, hand-picked, American Banner,	66	66	1.00
" Early, Forty-Pound, Above delivered at Express or Freight Office, Rochester.	66	66	1.00

Onion, Danvers Yellow, (Delivered at your)

per pound, 1.00

To close out stock in hand we make this offer to our friends, and request them to send orders early, which shall have prompt attention. All fine stock. For descriptions see Vick's Floral Guide, 1894.

\$1.00

ROCHESTER, N. Y. \$1.00 JAMES VICK'S SONS,

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S CAL DISCO

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula

kind of Humor, from the worst scrollad down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Boston.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week

stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Read the Label. Send for Book.

"FLEXIBONE MOULDED" MODEL Awarded Medal at World's Columbian Exposition.

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Novelty

Ethel Vick Dahlia,

Each

30 cts.;

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Don't

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ARE YOU A SOCIETY LADY?

If so the toilet receives much of your attention. You desire that your costume show your figure to advantage.

A Finely Modeled Waist and Bust is the Secret of Elegant form.

To secure this you must discriminate carefully in the choice of a corset. Long, tapering waist, graceful curves, perfect proportions are the essential points.

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Every means that numan skill and foresight can provide have been employed to make our wheels free from flaws and weakness of every nature, and we fully guarantee them to be perfectly constructed in every particular.

POPE MFG. CO., Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.

Every intending purchaser of a bicycle should see our illustrated catalogue. It is free at our agencies or \ mail it to any address for two two-cent stamps.

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